

Mr. Speaker, does anyone believe that the tobacco CEOs who testified before Congress that tobacco was not addicting were telling the truth?

Mr. Speaker, most adult smokers start smoking before the age of 18. This political cartoon shows big tobacco over here lighting up one cigarette from the other, and one cigarette says, "Victims" and the other cigarette that is about ready to start is "Kids." The title of the cartoon: "Chain smoker."

As I said, Mr. Speaker, most adult smokers start smoking before the age of 18. That has been known by the tobacco industry and its marketing divisions for decades. A report to the board of directors of RJR on September 30, 1974, entitled "1975 Marketing Plans Presentation, Hilton Head, September 30, 1974," said that one of the key opportunities to accomplish the goal of reestablishing RJR's market share was to "increase our young adult franchise. First, let's look at the growing importance of this young adult group in the cigarette market. In 1960, this young adult market," and this is the clincher, what did they call the young adult market, young adult? The 14 to 24 age group.

They say, "This represented 21 percent of our population. They will represent 27 percent of the population in 1975, and they represent tomorrow's cigarette business."

An adult, Mr. Speaker? They are 14-year-olds, pretty young adults. In a 1980 RJR document entitled "MDD Report on Teenager Smokers Ages 14 Through 17," a future RJR CEO G.H. Long wrote to the CEO at that time, E.A. Horrigan, Junior.

In that document, Long laments the loss of market share of 14-to-17-year-old smokers to Marlboro, and says, "Hopefully, our various planned activities that will be implemented this fall will aid in some way in reducing or correcting those trends." The trends were that they were losing market share in the 14-to-17-year-old age group.

Mr. Speaker, the industry has indisputably focused on ways to get children to smoke: in surveys for Phillip Morris in 1974 in which children 14 or younger were interviewed about their smoking behavior; or how about the Phillip Morris document which bragged, "Marlborough dominates in the 17 and younger category, capturing over 50 percent of this market."

Mr. Speaker, when Joe Camel is associated with cigarettes by 30 percent of 3-year-olds and nearly 90 percent of 5-year-olds, we know that marketing efforts directed at children are very successful.

Here is another political cartoon. We have a billboard. It says, "Joe Camel says, cancer is cool." We have an antismoking advocate saying, "Huh, not exactly the honest disclosure we were hoping for."

Mr. Speaker, children that begin smoking at age 15 have twice the inci-

dence of lung cancer as those who start smoking at the age of 25. For those youngsters who start at such an early age and have twice the incidence of cancer, for them Joe Cool becomes Joe Chemo, pulling around his bottle of chemotherapy.

If that is not enough, it should not be overlooked that nicotine is an introductory drug, as smokers are 15 times more likely to become an alcoholic, to become addicted to hard drugs, or to develop a problem with gambling.

Mr. Speaker, in response to this, the Food and Drug Administration in August of 1996 issued regulations aimed at reducing smoking in children on the basis that nicotine is addicting, it is a drug, manufacturers have marketed that drug to children, and tobacco is deadly. Most people by now are familiar with those regulations. They received a lot of press at the time. It is hard to think, Mr. Speaker, that 4 years have gone by since those regulations came out.

Those regulations said, tobacco companies would be restricted from advertising aimed at children, that retailers would need to do a better job of making sure they were not selling cigarettes to children, that the FDA would oversee tobacco companies' manipulation of nicotine.

But the tobacco companies challenged those regulations, and they ended up taking it all the way to the Supreme Court. Just 2 weeks ago, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, in writing for the majority, five to four, held that Congress had not granted the FDA authority to regulate tobacco.

However, her closing sentences in that opinion bear reading: "By no means do we," and this is the Supreme Court, "question the seriousness of the problem that the FDA has sought to address. The agency has amply demonstrated that tobacco use, particularly among children and adolescents, poses perhaps the most significant threat to public health in the United States."

Justice O'Connor is practically begging Congress to grant the FDA authority to regulate tobacco. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) and I will introduce our bipartisan bill: The FDA Tobacco Authorities Amendment Act. I call on my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to cosponsor this bill and join us for a press conference on the Triangle at noon.

Our bill simply says that FDA has authority to regulate tobacco, that the 1996 tobacco regulations will be law. This is not a tax bill. This is not a liability bill. This is not a prohibition bill. This has nothing to do with the tobacco settlement from the attorneys general.

This bill simply recognizes the facts: tobacco and nicotine are addicting. Tobacco kills over 400,000 people in this

country each year. Tobacco companies have and are targeting children to make them addicted to smoking. The FDA should have congressional authority to regulate this drug and those delivery devices.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McNULTY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. KILDEE, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BARCIA, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. CROWLEY, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. HOYER, for 5 minutes, today.
Ms. STABENOW, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. KIND, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. SMITH of Washington, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BLUMENAUER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BERRY, for 5 minutes, today.
Mrs. CLAYTON, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FOSSELLA) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. NORWOOD, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, April 12.

Mr. METCALF, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. MANZULLO, for 5 minutes, April 6.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GANSKE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, April 6, 2000, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6949. A letter from the Administrator, Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendments to Regulations Governing the Peanut Quota and Price Support Programs (RIN: 0560-AF61) received February 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6950. A letter from the Congressional Review, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Pink